Library of Congress

INFORMATION BULLETIN

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'Political Animals'

Library of Congress
INFORMATION BULLETIN

JAMES H. BILLINGTON
Librarian of Congress

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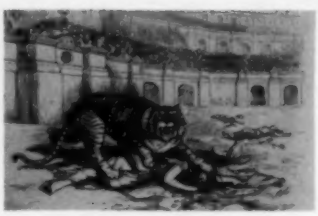

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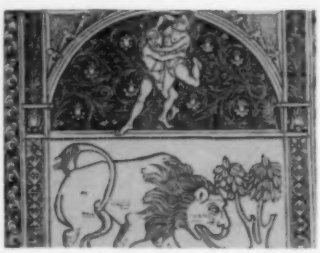

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On the Cover: No, this cartoon wasn't drawn in reference to the challenge of independent candidate Ross Perot, though the sentiment is still apt. This 1924 drawing by Clifford K. Berryman depicts the Progressive Party goat, who stands in for Robert M. LaFollette, a senator from Wisconsin who proved to be one of the most popular third-party candidates in U.S. history during the election that saw Republican Calvin Coolidge defeat LaFollette and Democrat John Davis. *From Prints and Photographs Division*

Cover Stories:

☐ Party On! The Democratic donkey and Republican elephant have survived political wars for more than a century, but these and several other 'political animals' were once part of a menagerie, as seen in an exhibit of political cartoons from the Library's extensive collection. 441

☐ 'Of Thee I Sing': This play and others from the 1930s satirized American politics. An LC exhibit highlights Music Division collections of such works. 447

Library Dedication: Dr. Billington dedicated the new library at Hood College in Maryland with the keynote address. 435

Two-Timer: The second Bobbitt Prize for poetry will be awarded later this month. 440

'Vision of a Collector': A new volume highlights the Library's greatest collection of rare illustrated books, donated by Lessing J. Rosenwald. 449

Koussevitzky Commissions: The Koussevitzky foundations have awarded eight commissions for musical compositions. 451

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GUY LAMOLINARA, Editor
LUCY D. SUDDRETH, Editorial Assistant
MALINDA B. NEALE, PEGGY F. PIXLEY, SHERYLE O. SHEARS, Composing

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Dr. Billington Dedicates New Library:
Hood College Visit Made in Support of Nation's Libraries

Hood College in Frederick, Md., about 50 miles northwest of Washington, kicked off its centennial celebration Sept. 11 with a dedication speech by Librarian of Congress James H. Billington for the college's new Beneficial-Hodson Library and Information Technology Center.

Congratulating the women's college for celebrating "a wonderful, deeply American idea—that people want and need knowledge"—Dr. Billington addressed approximately 800 people who gathered outside the $11.7 million facility. The library is named in recognition of the gifts of the Beneficial-Hodson Trust, which has provided more than $14 million to the college since 1936, including $3 million for information technology projects.

In addition to the public and Hood College staff and alumni, the dedication was attended by Sen. Paul S. Sarbanes (D-Md.), Finn M.W. Caspersen, chairman and chief executive officer of Beneficial Corp. and chairman of Hodson Trust; Hood President Martha E. Church; Lois S. Harrison, chair of the Hood College Board of Trustees; Charles Kuhn, director of the library; and architect John Pearce.

The ceremonies began with a musical prelude featuring a specially commissioned brass fanfare in recognition of Hood's centennial theme, "100 Years Responding to the Future."

After Dr. Billington's speech, Ms. Harrison read a citation honoring the Librarian for his "vision and active leadership," which have "broadened and deepened the role of the Library of Congress in the life of the nation and the world. You have helped to move America's libraries into the Information Age," she said.

Dr. Billington was then given an honorary degree by Sen. Sarbanes, Ms. Church, Ms. Harrison and College Marshals Amelia Hernández and John A. Commito.

At the Sept. 11 ribbon-cutting ceremony were (from left): Douglas Peterson, vice president for computing, planning and research; John Waltersdorf, chairman of buildings and grounds committee of the Board of Trustees; Gauri Sud, president of the Student Government Association; Charles Kuhn, director of the library; Lois Smith Harrison, Board of Trustees chair; Dr. Billington; Finn Caspersen, chairman and CEO of Beneficial Corp.; Martha Church, Hood president; Sen. Paul Sarbanes; Barbara Hetrick, vice president and dean of academic affairs; Joseph Pastore, vice president for administration and finance emeritus; Joseph Rizzo, senior associate of the Hiller Group; and Dominick Perini, president of Perini Construction. *Photos courtesy Hood College*

The keynote address by Dr. Billington was part of a larger effort by LC to show its continuing support for America's libraries and librarians and the service they provide to the nation.

Following are excerpts from Dr. Billington's speech:

. . .We are here today. . . to celebrate this lively centennial of Hood College with the dedication of its new library and information technology center, an event that lifts the spirits of anyone concerned about libraries, about the promise of quality of American education, about the health of our knowledge-based democracy and, indeed, about hope for our economic productivity in a harshly competitive new world.

Hood's commitment . . . to the centrality of a library to learning will hearten educators and librarians far beyond the boundaries of this lovely county in this state. Because you are celebrating here today not just a building but an idea—a wonderful, deeply American idea—that people

want and need knowledge; that the pursuit of truth is the highest form of Jefferson's pursuit of happiness; and that wherever the old presume to teach the young, it is important to have a place that is central to the community in which the vast world of information out there intersects with the defined human community of learning right here. That special, even magical, kind of a place where those worlds intersect is what you have built and what we are celebrating here today.

I want to say something today about both the world of information out there and the community of learning here. . . . That big world of information out there is frightening, sometimes overwhelming—it is essentially now a rapidly growing electronic network of increasingly instantaneously available raw material for the inquiring mind. Much is mere data—continuously changing, becoming outmoded as soon as it is frozen in hard copy. Some of it has undergone the minimal ordering by the human mind which makes data into information that can be printed out on sheets of paper. Some of it has been further processed and refined beyond that by the critical human intellect into knowledge that can be packaged into coherent units—some of it even into that old-fashioned unit we call a book. But, in principle, the emerging electronic world of information exists no place in particular and is becoming available everywhere in general.

That is what makes the community of learning that you have here so terribly important. It is only in human communities that all of this can be reduced into manageable human dimensions and converted into creative human uses. Humanism and democracy were created by the culture of the book. Humanism and democracy, to be sustainable on a continental scale and to be competitive in the global marketplace, must have the dynamism that comes from constant renewal through an ever-expanding base of knowledge. Humanism and democracy, if they are to flourish and perhaps even survive in a multicultural context, must have both some shared common values and, at the same time, a tolerance for variety and difference. And that is precisely what the openly accessible American library represents.

My predecessor, Archibald MacLeish [Librarian of Congress 1939–44], described librarians as the sentinels of liberty, and we might describe the libraries that librarians tend as temples of pluralism . . . because in a library, various opinions sit next to each other on shelves—as you add new books, you don't burn the old ones, just as when you add new immigrants, you don't destroy the values and the ideals of the old ones.

America is a country which adds without subtracting, and that's what a library does. And yet it shares the certain common values of all those who enter in and partake of its life. . . .

The ultimate human payoff of all this accumulated information and knowledge especially occurs in and around libraries, where the human qualities of wisdom and creativity are fostered and promoted.

Remember Santayana's great quote, "It is not wisdom to be only wise, but it is wisdom to believe the heart, act well your part, there all the honor lies. . . ." Wisdom is a quality, a cohering human quality, and has practical consequences. It is the practical wisdom of judgment, knowledge that is convertible into definable human uses in a wise and humane way. And this is a quality that develops in people who grow up with books around them and who cultivate the active mind and expand their range of knowledge and perception. And then there is creativity, that special gift that comes to a few who make the leaps of

New Library Is on Leading Edge

The new 57,500-square-foot Beneficial-Hodson Library and Information Technology Center at the main entrance of the 2,000-student Hood College campus in Frederick, Md., integrates state-of-the-art information retrieval systems with traditional library services.

The facility, which cost $11.7 million, was designed to house 200,000 volumes and 1,000 periodicals, in addition to videotape and slide collections, computer files and a digital imaging system developed to grow as new technology becomes available in the future.

"Most colleges the size of Hood are just now automating their card catalog, whereas Hood offers access to large library data bases as well as our own holdings," said library Director Charles Kuhn.

The Information Technology Center is at the center of a campuswide network that allows users to access information on computers in library, faculty and staff offices, dormitories and off-campus locations; the system is also capable of providing such services as electronic mail.

Hood College, first known as the Women's College of Frederick, was established in 1893 by the Potomac Synod of the Reformed Church in the United States. The college views its mission as twofold: "to educate women from the nation and abroad, and to provide professional preparation for women and men from the region." Hood has 1,100 undergraduate and 900 graduate students who receive education in any of 31 majors, from the humanities to the sciences.

perception and imagination that bring things together rather than just take them apart, that result in the creative leaps forward that make new possibilities for the human adventure.

What we see here today, it seems to me, is an excellent model for small colleges entering the Age of Information across the country—a place of human scale for turning information and knowledge into wisdom and creativity for real people in a concrete place. Students can use the new technology to find books in a remarkably inviting, reader-friendly building.

Faculty and students can hook up to the Colorado Alliance of Research Libraries, including the University of Maryland system, for journal indexes and bibliographic data. They can order materials from other libraries. The Hood library will get involved in computer imaging technology. As time goes on, it will be connected to more and more sources of information, including, perhaps, even the unique collections of the Library of Congress. . . . Libraries and educators, to keep the indispensable democratic values of their enterprise going, will have to depend in the future on more cooperation, more networking, more joint public-private ventures, more openness to cultural diversity, more ingenious uses of technology to organize, share, preserve, and disseminate knowledge and information. [The task] will have to involve more of us in more ways, with the common unifying and ennobling task to which libraries, like colleges, are dedicated: the pursuit of truth, the unifying adventure in which all benefit from the discoveries of each in which there is not really competition but mutual benefit from one another's discoveries.

What are we doing at the Library of Congress as we near our 200th birthday, with almost 100 million items in our collections? Much of what we are doing, alone and with others, should benefit Hood's library and the entire library and educational community in the 21st century. Some efforts are simply new variations on old themes. We are developing new technology to do what we have done since 1902—producing and distributing most of the book cataloging for the nation's libraries, a very practical service that saves America's libraries about $370 million a year—considerably more than the Library of Congress's annual appropriation. Once we printed and distributed paper catalog cards; for 20 years we have been producing and distributing the same kind of information on electronic tapes and CD-ROM disks. Now we are working on ways to make our great cumulative bibliographic data base available electronically on-line to libraries and other institutions—possibly via the National Research and Education Network, which is now being developed with federal support as a successor to Internet, the nation's "electronic highway" of the future.

"The ultimate payoff of all this accumulated information and knowledge especially occurs in and around libraries, where the human qualities of wisdom and creativity are fostered."

—James H. Billington

None of this is uncomplicated. But new technology offers the Library of Congress and the country an unprecedented opportunity to make available to Americans everywhere the unique collections of its national library—accumulated, of course, through the copyright deposit, the official record of the American creative spirit. [We have] an unprecedented opportunity to make these collections available everywhere, not just in Washington, going beyond [bibliographic data] to the texts and the content themselves. Moving beyond people who live in the nation's capital or can afford to visit it to scholars, teachers, public officials, industry researchers, students and other citizens with any kind of curiosity in all the 50 states and eventually the whole world. . . .

Right now, we have a number of optical disk imaging projects at various stages of development. . . . One of our leading initial projects is American Memory, which digitizes selected collections of the Library's vast holdings of American historical and cultural publications and artifacts—Matthew Brady's famous photographs of the Civil War, turn-of-the-century movies of New York City, sound recordings of President Warren Harding and Gen. John J. Pershing, scores of documents from the Founding Fathers' Constitutional Convention of 1789, hundreds of African-American political pamphlets published after the Civil War, thousands of interviews with ordinary Americans conducted during the Great Depression.

Now being tested at 44 colleges, schools and libraries throughout the country, this program has generated an enthusiastic response. You will see a demonstration here today. We continue to search for more ways to make unique Library of Congress materials available to the public using such new technologies.

We recently used the Internet, as well as commercial services, to disseminate an electronic version of a major Library of Congress exhibition of documents from the formerly highly secret archives of the former Soviet Union. Our plans include having electronic versions in future exhibitions as part of our outreach to the library and scholarly communities.

The Library of Congress has been working with the private as well as public sector. In December 1991 we established a privately supported National Demonstration Laboratory at the Library of Congress that is open to the public and provides access to all the newest technologies in the field of education.

We have recently undertaken an

Dr. Billington (center) and John Cole (left), director of LC's Center for the Book, are given a tour of the new library by its director, Charles Kuhn.

experiment with a private corporation involving the digitization and high-speed transmission of multimedia materials from the Library's collections that will connect us during the next year, via fiber optic networks, to approximately 10 sites around the country—primarily state, municipal and university libraries. During three two-week periods, we will transmit high-resolution images, text, sound and full-motion video to these sites. . . .

The Library's science and technology information initiative is beginning new network-based activities. An electronic bulletin board is being established on Internet to support a possible National Engineering Information Service as a joint project of the Library of Congress and the Association of Research Libraries. We are participating in a NASA-sponsored project to put the full contents of five recent years of three major astronomical journals on Internet for use by astronomers, providing document delivery through our existing Photoduplication Service. And we are considering putting an updated version of our existing National Referral Center Masterfile on Internet as the prototype of an expanded network-based Automated Referral Center system.

The overall goal . . . is to make the Library's resources more useful, more accessible, more productive—for the country as a whole and for individuals with special needs.

Our traditional free core services to the public and to the nation's libraries—cataloging, general reference, exhibits, interlibrary loan—will continue and expand as we become more efficient through new technology.

We have also asked Congress for authority to charge cost-recovery fees to lawyers, publishers, business enterprises and others for "customized" services which go beyond what the taxpayer can or should support. These "customized" services include translations, rapid document retrieval and transmission, certain data base searches, special research and, in some cases, electronic access to the complex collections. The idea, again, is to provide the "extra" service not provided by the private sector, but to provide it without adding cost to the taxpayer.

We have lots of company in this endeavor; more than 400 libraries in America, without much attention from the library press or anyone else, since nobody in the news media ever writes much about what libraries do, were offering such fee-based services last year, including the New York Public Library and state university libraries. Such service makes sense: not everyone in America needs to have 72-hour translations and copies of the latest Japanese technical papers on space exploration from the Library of Congress. But the space researcher in Houston who does need such fast customized service ought to be able to get it at cost—in the national interest. Otherwise, some of our most useful assets go unused.

But our main goal overall is to deliver our unique collections by electronic means to libraries in schools, colleges, cities and towns to reinforce the local communities of learning where wisdom and creativity are generated—not to enhance the individual home entertainment center. We want to be a benevolent wholesaler to enrich and reinforce local libraries. Because local libraries like this in real communities with solid constituencies are the most efficient "retailers" of information to students, teachers and the public. They are open to all Americans. And libraries will be the best venues for the kinds of materials that, in the next 20 years, probably will be most useful via electronic dissemination: technical material of all kinds, from legal cases to census statistics; graphics; scholarly journals from around the world; manuscripts.

We see such materials from the Library of Congress, organized and cataloged in various ways for quick search and retrieval, as enormously useful to librarians at schools and colleges in particular. When the computer center is in the library, as it should be and as it is here at Hood, it is close to books. This helps in the all-important business of driving people back into books for further elaboration, further answers, further creative speculations on the questions that are raised . . . but

cannot really be answered by this constant overflow of electronic information. The computer center is close to the world of books in which the active mind is the central driving force rather than the passive emotions, which is what television essentially feeds.

The materials, especially visual materials available on the computer screen, should act as a spur to the student's curiosity, a spur to look further and more broadly, to conduct a personal voyage of discovery in books. That is our goal in American Memory, and as we digitize more of our collections, we hope to provide both teachers and librarians with well-organized materials, available on-line, that can both buttress local libraries and serve as a stimulus to the minds of the Americans who use them.

So we see the library of the 21st century as growing out of what we see here today at Hood College—linked ever more directly by technology to the resources of other libraries, including the Library of Congress, able to supply a local community with access to a whole world of information and knowledge and, at the same time, be a source of inspiration for lifelong learning through reading and discussion of what one has read. . . .

At Hood, as elsewhere, books will remain, even as the new technology advances. They are simply too user-friendly to disappear.

And the new technology makes the librarian more important, not less. In an age of increased access to a growing flood of data and ocean of information, the librarian will serve his or her constituents as a knowledge navigator. The librarian must answer the old questions: How? Where? Which? What? Why? Who? *How* do I find this? *Where* do I go for that? *Which* is a really good book? *What* is useful? *Why* is this important?

The librarian will have to know more because there will be more possible connections, more possible answers and, I hope, if democracy is to survive, an active citizenry with more people asking more questions.

So my belief is that, in the 21st century, the library—in the school, in the college, in the government agency, in the private research sector, in the town and the city—has enormous potential for helping the United States move forward.

Information technology, properly organized and supported, can greatly reduce the wide disparities among local schools and colleges across America in access to knowledge, even as, on a different level, it boosts productivity and creativity among widely dispersed scientists and scholars. No less important, the new technology can make accessible through libraries and smart librarians a vast range of up-to-date information to local business persons, public officials and ordinary citizens far from the think tanks of Washington or the great research universities. Much of this information will be free; some will require payment to recover only the costs of distribution; some will require full cost recovery, including royalties paid to publishers and authors. Some specialized frequent users will bypass the local library entirely, going instead directly to data banks or NREN.

But the library, properly staffed and equipped . . . will remain central to the Information Age, no matter how glitzy the new technology becomes. The technology is a means to an end, only part of the transmission that leads data into information, into knowledge flowering into wisdom and creativity, the twin peaks that lie at the top. Wisdom is an extension of common sense, expanded by experience, deepened by reflection. Creativity is that mysterious process of breakthrough that brings inspiration out of perspiration. Both wisdom and creativity are most likely to happen to people who do hard work in and around libraries. . . .

In effect, Hood, like the Library of Congress, is betting on the positive evolution of electronic information technology. During the past three decades, in its powerful popular

(Cont. on p. 451)

Hood College faculty and staff were given a demonstration of American Memory, a pilot project that makes certain collections of the Library available on CD-ROM.

Second Bobbitt Prize Split Between Two Poets:
Louise Glück and Mark Strand to Share $10,000 Award

The 1992 Rebekah Johnson Bobbitt National Prize for Poetry will be awarded on Thursday, October 29. This year's prize, the second to be given, will be shared by poets Louise Glück and Mark Strand, who will read from their prize-winning books at 6:30 p.m. in the Library's Mumford Room, sixth floor, Madison Building. A public reception honoring the recipients will follow in the Montpelier Room.

Tonight I saw myself in the dark window as
the image of my father, whose life
was spent like this,
thinking of death, to the exclusion
of other sensual matters,
so in the end that life
was easy to give up, since
it contained nothing: even
my mother's voice couldn't make him
change or turn back
as he believed
that once you can't love another human being
you have no place in the world.

—"Mirror Image"
by Louise Glück,
from *Ararat*

The biennial $10,000 prize, a privately funded poetry prize given on behalf of the nation, recognizes the most distinguished book of poetry written by an American and published during the preceding two years. The prize is donated by the family of the late Mrs. Bobbitt of Austin, Texas, in her memory and established at the Library of Congress. She was the late President Lyndon B. Johnson's sister.

While a graduate student in Washington during the 1930s, Rebekah Johnson met college student O.P. Bobbitt when they both worked in the cataloging department of the Library. They married and returned to Texas.

Louise Glück, whose prize-winning collection of poems is *Ararat* (1990), published by Ecco Press, will be making her second appearance in the Library's literary reading series. Her other works include *Firstborn* (1968), *The House on Marshland* (1975), *Descending Figure* (1980) and *The Triumph of Achilles* (1985). Her awards and honors include two Guggenheim fellowships, three National Endowment for the Arts grants, the Award in Literature from the American Academy and Institute of Arts and Letters, a National Book Critics Circle Award and the Melville Kane Award.

Mark Strand, who will read from his prize-winning *The Continuous Life* (1990), published by Alfred A. Knopf, was 1990–91 Poet Laureate Consultant in Poetry at the Library of Congress. Among his other collections of poetry are *Sleeping with One Eye Open* (1964), *The Reasons for Moving* (1968), *The Sargentville Notebook* (1973), *The Story of Our Lives* (1973) and *The Late Hour* (1978). He has also published several works of translation, two books on the subject of art, three poetry anthologies and three children's books. Mr. Strand's career has included service as a Fulbright scholar to Italy, an Ingram Merrill fellow, a National Endowment for the Arts fellow, a Rockefeller fellow, a Guggenheim fellow and a John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur fellow. He is Distinguished Professor of English at the University of Utah.

The gifted have told us for years
that they want to be loved
For what they are, that they, in whatever fullness is theirs,
Are perishable in twilight, just like us. So they work all night
In rooms that are cold and webbed with the moon's light;
Sometimes, during the day, they lean on their cars,
And stare into the blistering valley, glassy and golden,
But mainly they sit, hunched in the dark, feet on the floor,
Hands on the table, shirts with a bloodstain over the heart.

—"The Midnight Club"
by Mark Strand,
from *The Continuous Life*

"The Tammany Tiger Loose—What are you going to do about it?" asks an 1871 cartoon by Thomas Nast for *Harper's Weekly;* New York City's corrupt political machine, led by Boss Tweed, was eventually run out of office. *All cartoons from Prints and Photographs Division*

'Political Animals'

An Election-Year Look at an American Tradition

by Guy Lamolinara

Although the donkey and the elephant have become the most recognizable "political animals" in America, history shows that a menagerie of beasts have lent their unique characteristics to the cause of political cartooning.

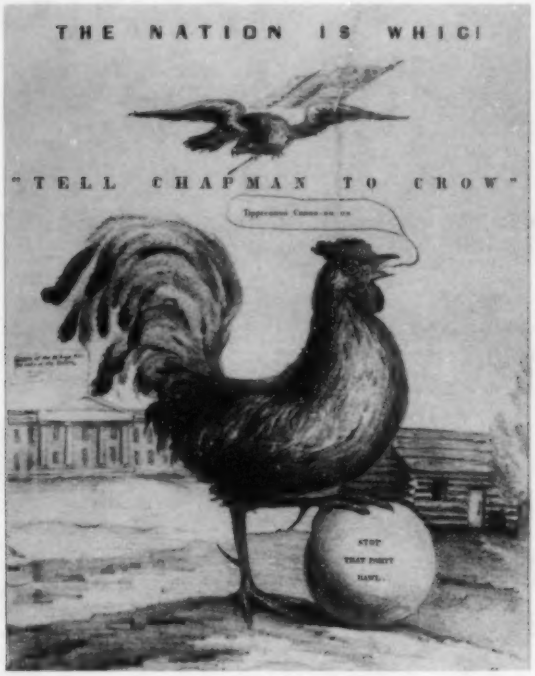
Just in time for the election season, "Political Animals: A Political Primer for an Election Year" presents 31 examples of political cartoons from the Library's vast collection.

According to Harry Katz, curator of popular and applied graphic art in the Prints and Photographs Division, animals have been used to represent human foibles and other characteristics at least as far back as Aesop's fables—about 2,500 years ago. "And they aren't just used to represent political parties but nations as well—the bear is large, aggressive and powerful, so that was attributed to Russia. The plumage of a rooster symbolizes French pride."

The earliest origins of the American political cartoon trace their roots back to British political cartooning, whose golden age ran through the first part of the 19th century, according to Mr. Katz.

Ben Franklin, a man of many talents who simply wanted to be known as a printer was the first person born in America to publish a political cartoon. In 1754 he drew the colonies as a snake divided into segments, urging Americans to "Join or Die."

The Library's collection of American and European political prints and drawings numbers upwards of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"TELL CHAPMAN TO CROW"
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WHAT'S
A POOR
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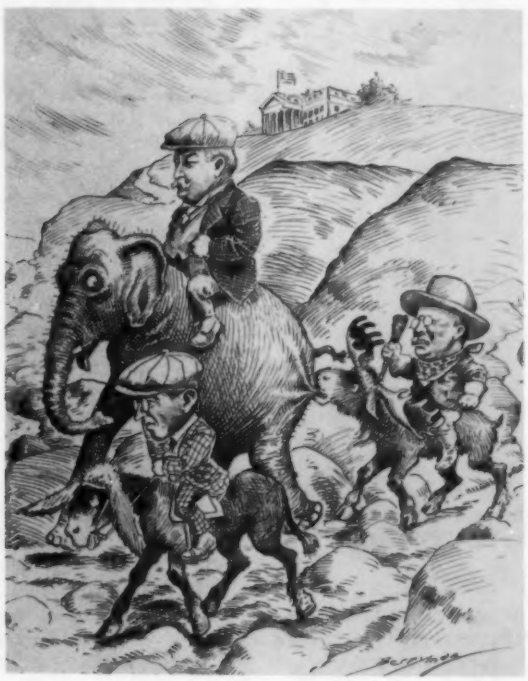
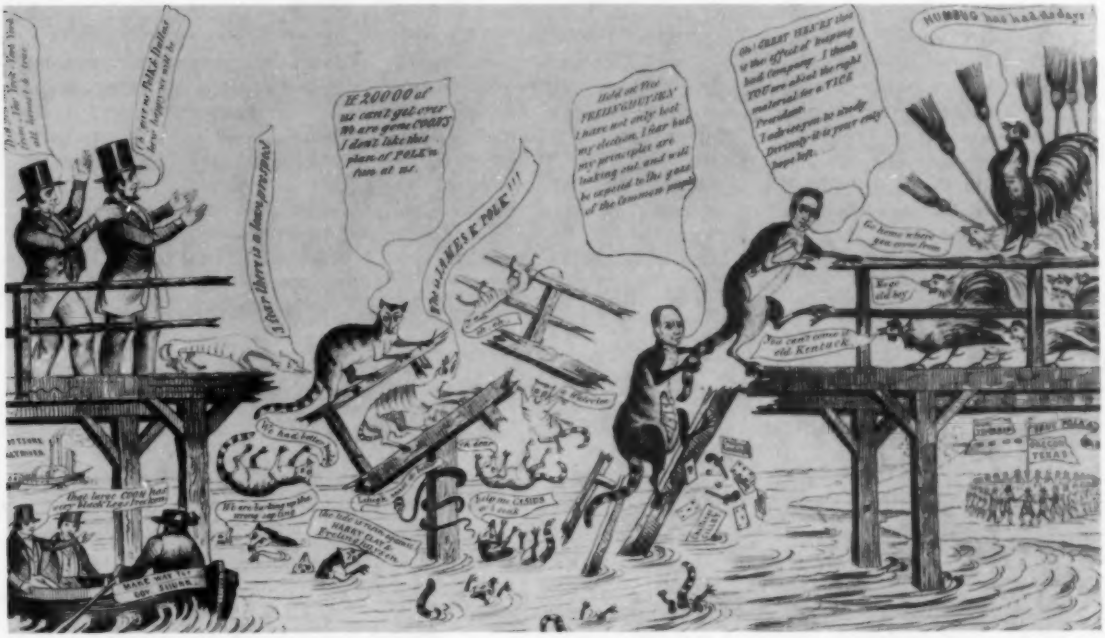
TO DO?




If 20000 of us can't get over We are gone COONS I don't like this plan of POLK's two at us.
Hold on the FRELINGHUYSEN I have not only lost my election, I fear but my principles are leaking out, and will be uprooted in the gust of the common people
Oh GREAT HENRY that is the effect of keeping bad company I think YOU've picked the right material for a TIGE President I advise you to study Darwin & it your only hope left.
HUMBUG has had its days
Why old boy!
You can't come it old Kentuck
Go home where you came from
Clay
POLK
TEXAS

"The Coon Party Crossing Kentucky Bridge": In 1844 Henry Clay, or "the Kentucky 'Coon," ran on the Whig ticket against Democratic nominee James Polk. The Coon Party formed around Clay, and soon his face and those of prominent supporters appeared in satirical prints at the head of those ring-tailed creatures.

50,000, "providing a wonderful archive from which to understand cartooning," he said.

The first item in the exhibit is from 1837. "Modern Balaam and His Ass" lampoons Democrat Andrew Jackson by playing a word game with his name, changing Jackson to "Jackass." "This is an example of the earliest appearance of the donkey as a Democratic symbol, but it started out as a derogatory and controversial symbol of a man, rather than his party," said Mr. Katz. "At this point the symbols are being associated with the candidates—jackass for Jackson, raccoon for Henry Clay, who was called the Kentucky 'Coon—so it was easy to develop a symbol based on a politician's name or nickname."

In those days, however, the donkey wasn't the only animal on the Democratic political scene. The rooster became a party animal about 1840 when supporters urged Democratic House candidate Joseph Chapman of Indiana to "crow; we have much to crow over." The opposition Whig Party adopted the image for its derisive purposes, "but Chapman won election and Democrats took back their symbol, which remains to this day the official party emblem on several Democratic state ballots," notes the exhibit caption.

Almost as well known as the political animals he created was Thomas Nast, perhaps the most influential editorial cartoonist in American history, according to Mr. Katz. Nast developed the "Tammany Tiger" during the 1870s while senior editor at *Harper's Weekly*. He was inspired by the corrupt Tammany Hall political machine, led by the notorious Boss Tweed. Thus the tiger symbol "is especially appropriate because it is a rapacious animal who destroyed all the ideals of democracy," said Mr. Katz. Nast was so effective in his unrelenting campaign against Tammany's leaders that Tweed and his cohorts were eventually thrown out of office and into jail.

But even more famous than Nast's Tammany Tiger is his invention of the Republican elephant. "In this case, like that of the Democratic donkey, the elephant began as a derogatory symbol," said Mr. Katz. "Nast

Cartoon menagerie (clockwise from top left): "North Bend Game Cock" (1840) by "Nosey," attributed to Napoleon Sarony; "Candidate Billy's Busy Day" (1896) by George Coffin; "Race to the White House" (1912) by Clifford Berryman; "What's a Poor Donkey to Do?" (1931), also by Berryman

was a staunch Republican during the Lincoln years and the early days of Reconstruction. But the Democrats returned to power due to a backlash against the corrupt Grant administration.

"Nast saw that the ideals of progress and liberty that he fought for during the war had fallen apart during Reconstruction," Mr. Katz continued. "So he used the elephant to show the Republican Party as a large, unwieldy, bungling beast that can't get out of its own way. This 1874 drawing also shows that at this point Nast isn't using the donkey for the Democrats—they are represented as a fox. In the 1870s cartoonists did not necessarily turn to the donkey as the Democratic symbol, but within a few years Nast and everybody else" would make the switch.

The candidacy of William Jennings Bryan saw the debut of two party animals, the Populist goat and the Silver Party pig. "Candidate Billy's Busy Day," an 1896 cartoon by George Coffin, shows the first appearance of the goat as a party animal, said Mr. Katz. "It was later used to symbolize the Progressive Party, but here we've got Bryan astride three animals—the Democratic Party, for which he had a lot of support in one segment of that party, the Free Silver Party, whose support Bryan won by advocating a switch from silver to gold as the currency standard, and the Populist Party farmers and workers. This suggests Bryan's basic support came from three different parties. He was a very important figure in the Democratic Party for a generation, though he never won the presidency because the coalition always broke down."

Yet another political animal, the moose, loped across the political landscape during the career of Theodore Roosevelt. After his term in office ended, TR relinquished the Republican Party's nomination to William Howard Taft, who was elected in 1908. Unhappy with Taft's performance, Roosevelt sought the 1912 nomination, running on his own "Bull Moose" ticket. His candidacy split the Republicans and ensured Woodrow Wilson's victory.

"The moose was a perfect symbol

Still extant animals: The Democratic donkey, in "The Modern Balaam and His Ass" (1837), was originally a derogatory symbol for Andrew Jackson, who is shown urging his reluctant ass (which represents the Specie Circular, an ill-conceived attempt to slow land speculation) onward in the face of a menacing angel (bankruptcy), which only the beast can see . . .

for Teddy Roosevelt, representing self-sufficiency, the outdoors, strength," said Mr. Katz. *Washington Star* cartoonist Clifford Berryman's depiction of the situation was his 1912 "Race to the White House." The cartoon shows Taft riding the Republican elephant, accompanied by Wilson on a Democratic donkey and Taft on a moose nipping at the elephant's tail.

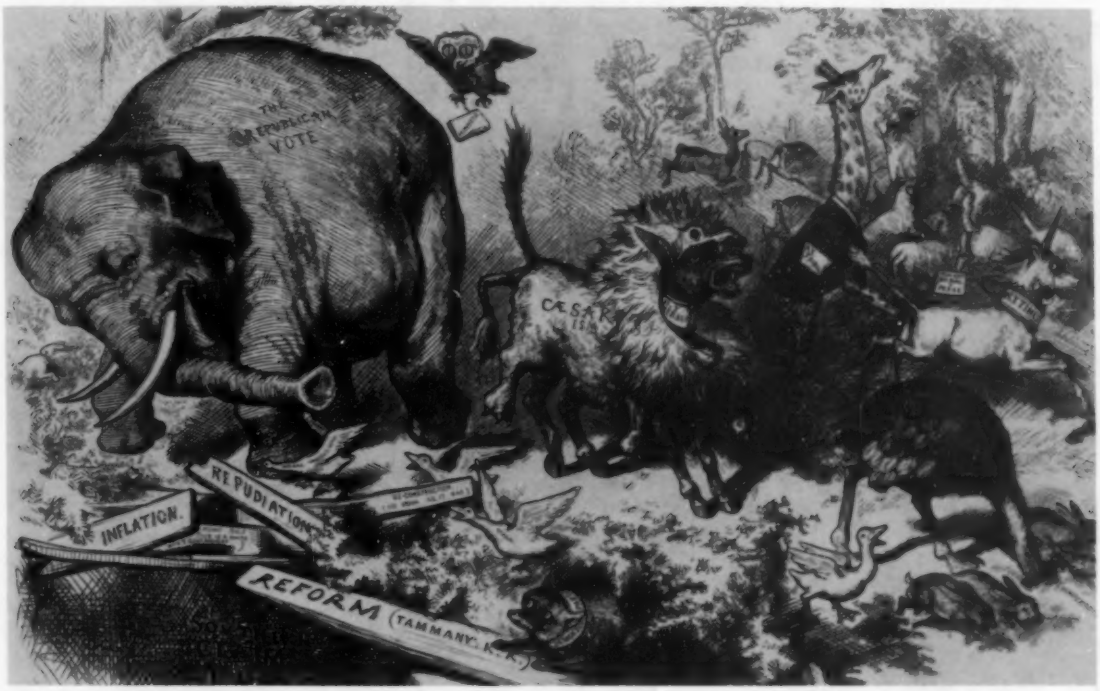
of the 18th Amendment. "Support for antiliquor legislation grew dramatically during World War I, as sobriety and sacrifice were identified with patriotism and national pride," the caption notes.

"How Happy I'd Be with Either of Them If They'd Let Me Run Things" could apply to the third-party challenge of Texas billionaire Ross Perot, but it was the title of a 1924

would be a lot happier" if they'd elect him president, explained Mr. Katz.

Another Berryman cartoon, from 1931, shows a Sphinx-like Franklin Roosevelt during the Depression trying to solve the nation's woes, as the Democratic mascot asks, "What's a poor donkey to do?"

One of the "strongest" and "most important" cartoons in the exhibit,



. . . Likewise, the first Republican elephant was conceived as a disparaging symbol in 1874 by Thomas Nast, a diehard Republican, to depict the GOP as "a cumbersome, purposeless beast"; the cartoonist was angered at his party's decline during Reconstruction, when in 1874 the Democrats won back the House as a result of the corruption in the administration of President Grant.

The camel, last of the political animals created in America, became extinct almost 60 years ago with the repeal of the 18th Amendment in 1933. The camel, an animal that can go for long periods without a drink, became a symbol of the Prohibition Party, which saw its platform become law in 1920 with the enactment

Berryman cartoon and marks the entrance of the Progressive goat, descendant of the Populist goat, 30 years later. Sen. Robert LaFollette of Wisconsin was one of the most popular third-party candidates in history. "The cartoon shows him horning in between the elephant and the donkey, suggesting people

according to Mr. Katz, is 1952's "Near Split" by Lute Pease. It depicts a donkey astride the brink of a precipice. On one side it says "Solid South," while on the other, "Civil Rights." "This very simple image—there's not a lot of text—expresses a great deal." Two years later, *Brown* vs. *Board of Education*, a

Curator Harry Katz explains the importance of some of the cartoons to visitors. *Photo by Jim Higgins*

Supreme Court decision that said separate schools for blacks and whites were inherently unequal, was handed down.

The exhibit also includes some later cartoons. Two of the harshest and most recent were drawn by a South Vietnamese cartoonist during the Vietnam War. Nguyen Hai Chi, using the pseudonym Choe, was jailed for his outspoken attacks on his country's policies. "American political leaders prosecuting the Vietnam War were particular targets of his pointed, satirical caricatures," noted Mr. Katz. One panel shows President Nixon caricatured as an elephant being strangled by newsreel footage; the other shows Vice President Spiro Agnew as an elephant behind bars.

"Near Split" (1952) by Lute Pease; civil rights issues split liberal and conservative Democrats in the South during the election campaign of 1952, two years before the Supreme Court made desegregation the law of the land.

Since the 1933 repeal of Prohibition there have been no rebirths or new additions within the family of political animals, according to Mr. Katz. "The Democratic donkey and the Republican elephant alone have endured as symbols of the nation's two most powerful parties. Conceived as satire, these symbols now transcend their cartoon origins, for in the image of the stalwart and substantial elephant and the stubborn, independent donkey, voters may find a reflection of themselves."

Political Animals: "A Political Primer for an Election Year" is on view in the Oval Gallery, sixth floor, James Madison Memorial Building, through Nov. 6, 8:30 a.m.–6 p.m. weekdays.

What's past could be prologue in these political plays (from left): in "I'd Rather Be Right" George M. Cohan played FDR; Huey Long was skewered in "Louisiana Purchase"; and "Of Thee I Sing" satirized the American governmental system. *Photo by Jim Higgins*

'We're Going to Balance the Budget'

Exhibit Celebrates Political Satire in American Musicals

Could the 1930s political satire song titles "We're Going to Balance the Budget," "Labor Is the Thing," and "A Little Bit of Constitutional Fun," be revived for the 1992 presidential campaign?

"Political Satire in American Musicals of the 1930s" has been mounted by the Music Division to showcase items from the Library's notable collections of George and Ira Gershwin, Richard Rodgers and Irving Berlin.

"Perhaps in response to economic bad times, perhaps to a new era of much bigger government, the American musical of the 1930s often incorporated a new tendency toward sharp satirical dissection of the political 'goings-on' of the day," said Walter Zvonchenko, theater specialist in the Music Division.

The display includes the original synopsis and first draft of the 1931 libretto by George S. Kaufman and Morrie Ryskind for "Of Thee I Sing," created in collaboration with George and Ira Gershwin.

There are also original manuscripts, libretti, photographs, playbills and sheet music relating to the works of Moss Hart, Richard Rodgers, Irving Berlin and Lorenz Hart. Other highlights include George Gershwin's music sketches for "Of Thee I Sing," compiled and bound by Ira Gershwin, and Richard Rodgers' original music manuscripts of songs for "I'd Rather Be Right."

The Library also joins Arena Stage in Washington, D.C., in celebrating the rich heritage of that period with a look back at the musicals that poked fun at the American political scene. Arena Stage utilized the Music Division's George and Ira Gershwin Collection in preparing the final libretto for its current (Sept. 18–Nov. 22) revival of the production "Of Thee I Sing."

"These selections from the Gershwin, Rodgers and Berlin collections could only suggest the breadth and depth of materials that are available

to scholars and performers in the collections of the Library of Congress for the study of the American musical theater," said James W. Pruett, chief of the Music Division.

With the exception of Gershwin and Kaufman's "Strike Up the Band," "Of Thee I Sing" was the first musical to satirize the American political scene, according to author Stanley Green's *Broadway Musicals of the '30s*. Critics have suggested that the deepening Depression moved writers such as the Gershwins, Kaufman and Ryskind to a heightened interest in politics.

"Of Thee I Sing" opened Dec. 26, 1931, in New York City at the Music Box Theater. Deliberately shying away from either personal attacks or comments on current issues, it aimed its barbs instead at general practices, institutions and establishments, campaign slogans, rallies, back room politics, the Supreme Court, the role of the vice president and congressional debate. The show was a landmark in the history of American musical theater, with its highly sophisticated coordination of songs and libretto to sharply satirical effect.

On May 3, 1932, it became the first musical to be awarded the Pulitzer Prize for best play.

While "Of Thee I Sing" satirized a recognizable American governmental system, albeit with fictional characters and a certain degree of sentiment, "I'd Rather Be Right" named names and laughed directly at high-profile public figures.

It is doubtful that any Rodgers and Hart show ever had more publicity than "I'd Rather Be Right," according to Mr. Green. The musical starred the legendary George M. Cohan, who portrayed the most famous American of his day, Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

"I'd Rather Be Right" opened Nov. 2, 1937, in New York City at the Alvin Theater and had the president of the United States as its central character. The president was depicted in a full-length play, not only by name, but as a comic figure and the butt of jokes.

Cohan's Roosevelt engaged in press conferences, fireside chats, Cabinet meetings, and recurring squabbles with all nine Supreme Court justices, who disliked the scheme to modify the federal judiciary. Most of the songs expressed something about a political concern: "We're Going to Balance the Budget," "Labor Is the Thing"

Political satirists (and musical giants) (clockwise from top left) Ira and George Gershwin, Morrie Ryskind and George Kaufman wrote musicals that are often as relevant today as they were during the 1930s.

and "A Little Bit of Constitutional Fun."

Roosevelt was depicted in a fireside chat offering a solution to balance the budget, "And since you ladies are just as beautiful *without* all those face creams and things, I wondered if you wouldn't be willing to give those all up for *one* year and send that money to the government instead [to balance the budget]."

These musicals satirized state politicians as well. "Louisiana Purchase" opened May 28, 1940, at the Imperial Theater in New York City with music by Irving Berlin.

Politics in the Louisiana of Huey Long was the initial inspiration for this show. Morrie Ryskind's book focused on the collision of a crusading Southern senator with a Louisiana political boss.

The show dealt with the attempts of a Huey Long-like figure to blackmail an investigating senator by getting him involved with three attractive ladies.

"Although our display focuses on these three shows, this is not to imply that these are the only political satires to be found in the Broadway musical canon," said Mark Horowitz, music specialist of the Music Division.

"For instance, 'Hooray for What!' was the fourth song-and-dance show of 1937 ["The Cradle Will Rock," "Pins and Needles," "I'd Rather Be Right"] to voice concern about a serious contemporary issue—disarmament."

As one character lisped: "The trouble with the world ith that Italy'th in Ethiopia, Japan ith in China, and Germany ith in Authtria. Nobody thtayth home."

1938 brought out reviews such as "Sing Out the News," whose tone was antireactionary and strongly pro-Roosevelt. It dealt with war, fascism, nazism, communism, business tycoons, Republicans, British foreign policy and obstructionist congressmen.

In the skit "I Married a Republican" (inspired by "I Married an Angel"), the GOP, desperately searching for a candidate to oppose Roosevelt, finds him when one of the party leaders makes a wish and an angel floats down. Though at first the angel favors the New Deal, he is persuaded to change his views and he becomes the candidate—at which point he loses his wings.

"Political Satire in American Musicals of the 1930s" is on display in the entrance foyer of the Performing Arts Reading Room, Room 113, on the first floor of the Madison Building through Nov. 25.

—*Lucy D. Suddreth*

Vision of a Collector:

LC's Rosenwald Collection Is Subject of New Volume

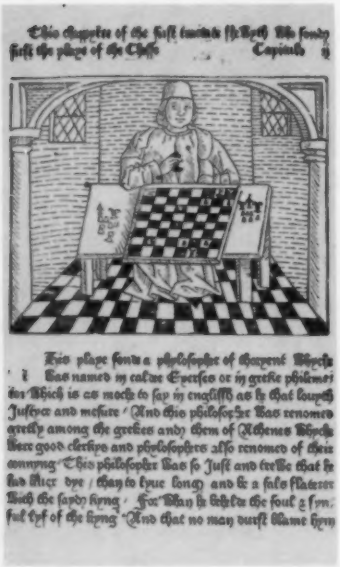
Lessing J. Rosenwald's belief that the "national library deserves and demands the strongest rare book collection that it can possibly build" inspired his lifelong vision for the Library of Congress. From the time of his first gift to the Library in 1943 until his death in 1979, Mr. Rosenwald built a collection of more than 2,600 titles, all of which became part of the Library's collections and were described in a catalog published by LC in 1977.

Focused on European and American illustrated books from the 15th to 20th centuries and augmented by a small but choice group of 12th to 16th century manuscripts and early Mainz imprints, Mr. Rosenwald's magnificent donation is widely recognized as one of the world's preeminent collections of rare books.

Aesop, "Vita et Aesopus moralisatus" (Naples: [Germani fidelissimi for] Francesco del Tuppo, Feb. 13, 1485), Rosenwald Collection No. 242

During his lifetime, Lessing Rosenwald enthusiastically shared his collection with bibliophiles, scholars and students. His gift to the Library makes possible wide continuing use and appreciation of the riches of the collection he formed with such care and discrimination. To demonstrate the continuing vitality of the collection, and to celebrate the centennial of Mr. Rosenwald's birth, the Library announces publication of *Vision of a Collector: The Lessing J. Rosenwald Collection in the Library of Congress*, a gathering of 100 essays, each devoted to a notable book or manuscript in the Rosenwald Collection. These volumes range from celebrated rarities to books whose potential for research has not yet been recognized. The Library invited 100 experts, chosen for their ability to define each book's individual importance, its relation to the collection as a whole and its place in the history of the book to write the narrative description of an item of particular interest to them. These specialists with diverse viewpoints reveal the Rosenwald Collection in a variety of its strengths, bringing to light previously unrecognized facets of its contents.

This 430-page volume is divided into 11 sections, covering Manuscripts; Early Printing, Typography and Writing Books; Illustrated Books; Eighteenth Century French Illustrated Books; William Blake; Modern Illustrated Books; Architecture; Bindings; Geography; Herbals; and Science. Each item is illustrated on one of 96 pages of color and halftone plates produced at the Stinehour



[Jacobus de Cessolis], "The Game of Chess" ([Westminster]: William Caxton, [1483]), Rosenwald Collection No. 558

Francesco Colonna, "Hypnerotomachia Poliphili" (Venice: Aldus Manutius, December 1499), Rosenwald Collection No. 340

Press. The volume measures 10¾ by 7¾ inches and is bound with fine silk and rayon fabric.

The volume is distributed for the Library by W. Thomas Taylor, Printers, Publishers & Antiquarian Booksellers, 1906 Miriam, Austin, TX 78722; telephone: (512) 478-7628; fax: (512) 478-5508. The book will also be sold in the Madison Building Sales Shop.

Price: $85, plus $6 shipping.

The Library last year celebrated the 100th birthday anniversary of Lessing Rosenwald (1891-1979) with an exhibit featuring 100 books from the collection, and in the Jefferson Building a new Lessing J. Rosenwald Memorial Room opened concurrently with the exhibit. It contains furnishings from Alverthorpe, Rosenwald's private gallery in Jenkintown, Pa.

Rosenwald's passion for collecting began in 1926, and by 1930 his collections were beginning to reach levels of international significance.

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Koussevitzky Foundations Award 8 Commissions

The Serge Koussevitzky Music Foundation in the Library of Congress and the Koussevitzky Music Foundation Inc. have awarded commissions for new musical works to eight composers.

The commissions are being granted jointly by the foundations and the different performing organizations that will present the newly composed works. Award winners and the groups cosponsoring their commissions are William Bolcom and the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra; Dean Drummond and Newband; David Felder and the SONOR Ensemble, the Indiana University New Music Ensemble and the Mosaic Ensemble; Stephen Hartke and the Albany Symphony Orchestra; Leon Kirchner and the Boston Symphony Orchestra; William Kraft and Marimolin; Frederic Rzewski and the Rova Saxophone Quartet; and Yehudi Wyner and the Atlantic Sinfonietta.

The Serge Koussevitzky Music Foundation and the Koussevitzky Music Foundation of New York, established in 1950 and 1942, respectively, perpetuate Koussevitzky's lifelong efforts to encourage contemporary composers. Commissions are awarded annually.

Serge Koussevitzky was appointed conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra in 1924 and served in that post for 25 years. He died in 1951. Works commissioned by him and the two foundations include established masterpieces such as Benjamin Britten's *Peter Grimes* and Béla Bartók's *Concerto for Orchestra.*

Commissions are awarded in a competition open to chamber ensembles and orchestras of any nationality. Groups must submit the name of a composer whose work they would like to commission jointly with the foundations. Composers' manuscripts of commissioned works become part of the Koussevitzky Collection in the Music Division of the Library of Congress.

Hood College *(Cont. from p. 439)*

video manifestations, this technology seems to have worked against reading, against learning, against active curiosity in the young; at the very least, television's daily clamor took up more hours on average than was spent in the classroom or in any other activity except possibly sleep. Television was the family's baby-sitter but the teacher's rival and the librarian's enemy, one more agent of mediocrity, stirring and soothing the emotions of an increasingly passive viewer.

A pessimist might say today, surveying the scene, that this seductive technology has contributed heavily to the not-so-benign neglect of the cultural institutions left to us with so much hope by our forebears. Market research indicates that despite the vast costly expansion of higher education, sizable numbers of nominally well-educated Americans today have deserted the possibilities of the book. Too often our public officials, our prominent educators, our media moguls have sought not to counter this shift but to accommodate themselves to it. Such abdication has been no service to either the citizenry or the country's future.

"The new technology makes the librarian more important, not less. In an age of increased access to a growing flood of information, the librarian will serve his or her constituents as a knowledge navigator."

But I do see changes in the air, particularly on this beautiful day and in this creative place. It reinforces my basic optimism that the new technology, properly organized and supported, can bring more knowledge to more Americans in more places than man ever dreamed before . . . advancing the health of our democracy and our competitive efforts in science, business and the professions. Properly used to strengthen libraries and schools, with the guidance of teachers and librarians, it can draw the new generation to exciting prospects for learning and exploration through reading that can compete with the flashes of sex, violence and sheer noise of the emerging MTV culture. . . .

We must keep alive, then, the dream of understanding, the pursuit of truth, the dream of America that whatever the problems of today, tomorrow can still be better than yesterday even if we don't always succeed. . . . One of my favorite quotes is a quote out of the failure of one of the most ambitious attempts at international understanding ever undertaken—the great Jesuit mission to China at the dawn of the modern era. When the Jesuits left China in the early 18th century after the most scholarly and most nearly successful effort in history to build a bridge between that most ancient of Eastern cultures and the Christian West, they left behind as their last legacy to that effort a haunting epitaph, "Abi viator congratulari mor tuis condoli vives ora pro omnibu mirali tace." "Go now voyager, move on, congratulate the dead, console the living, pray for everyone, wonder and be silent." Wonder and silence are easier for readers than for TV viewers, for adventurers than spectators, dreamkeepers than for image-makers.

So, may the adventure of learning and discovery go on from this base camp you've created here for the millennium to come. . . . May your appreciation grow of the values of the book, here in this wonderful place, which favors active minds over spectator passivity, putting things together rather than just taking them apart. For whatever the confusion of our own minds and the profusion of our information in that big world out there, things can still come together in a book—just as the left and right halves of the brain come together in one human mind, and the hemispheres . . . come together in a single planet.

News from the Center for the Book:

Information About Local Library-Head Start Partnerships Sought

Librarians and libraries currently collaborating with Head Start projects at the local level are invited to send brief descriptions of their projects to the Center for the Book in the Library of Congress. This program information will be reviewed for possible inclusion in a resource notebook and other training materials being developed for the Library-Head Start partnership project of the Center for the Book and the Head Start Bureau of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

Administered in collaboration with the Association for Library Service to Children of the American Library Association, the Library-Head Start partnership project will develop, produce and test a multimedia resource package that demonstrates how librarians who serve children as well as Head Start program staff and parents can work together in communities throughout America.

Project descriptions should include information about program cost, staffing, location, funding and the amount of parental involvement. To be of greatest use, these profiles should be sent by Nov. 15, 1992, to: Center for the Book, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540–8200.

Two Center for the Book-Sponsored Publications Are Issued in Paperback. Boston publisher David R. Godine has announced the publication, in association with the Center for the Book, of paperback editions of two popular books about reading. Otto L. Bettmann's *The Delights of Reading: Quotes, Notes & Anecdotes* is an illustrated selection of memorable quotes and amusing anecdotes, first published in 1987. The foreword is by then Librarian of Congress Daniel J. Boorstin, and the afterword by John Y. Cole, director of the Center for the Book. The price of the 140-page book is $12.95.

The Open Door: When Writers Learned to Read, a selection by Steven Gilbar, contains quotations from 29 writers describing how each of them discovered the world of books and reading. It was published in 1989, and contains a foreword by first lady Barbara Bush, honorary chair of "1989—The Year of the Young Reader," the Center for the Book's national reading promotion campaign. The afterword is by John Cole. The price of the 125-page book, illustrated with photographs of each writer, is $10.95.

Otto L. Bettmann and Steven Gilbar, the authors of *The Delights of Reading* and *The Open Door,* donated their royalties to the Center for the Book. Both books are available in bookstores and in the Library of Congress Sales Shop.

Other center news:

New York Is Book Country. Program Officer Maurvene D. Williams represented the center on Sept. 20 at the "New York Is Book Country" street fair in New York City, where the center shared an exhibit booth with Friends of Libraries U.S.A. and the American Library Association.

Ms. Williams provided information about the center's reading pro-

A Victorian fantasy: To conquer tedium—reading while washing dishes; a horde of critics poised to demolish a book, from *The Delights of Reading*

A Benefactor Pays a Visit

Soros Foundation Fellows had an opportunity to meet George Soros (center), president of the Soros Foundation, when he visited the Library Sept. 17. The Library of Congress-Soros Foundation Visiting Fellows Program is aimed at librarians and information specialists from Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union. The three-month program, funded by the Soros Foundation, introduces the visiting fellows to the mission, organization and operations of the Library. After a one-month general orientation, the visiting fellows will spend two months in specialized work assignments within the Library designed to meet their professional needs. The Library and Soros Foundation selected 14 librarians and information specialists from an initial pool of several hundred applicants. *Photo by Jim Higgins*

motion themes and distributed ballots for the center's "favorite authors" contest.

Donated Books. The center was one of five sponsors of "Dialogue of Partners," an international workshop on

ALA's Chris Martin and Maurvene Williams of the Center for the Book at "New York Is Book Country"

DIALOGUE OF PARTNERS

donated book programs held in Baltimore Sept. 14–16 under the auspices of UNESCO, the Canadian Organization for Development and Education and the International Book Bank Inc. More than half of the 100 delegates to the workshop came from countries other than the United States.

Center for the Book Director John Y. Cole presented certificates of participation to all the delegates at the closing dinner on Sept. 16.

The Future of Books. On Sept. 11 John Cole presented a seminar on "The Future of Books and Reading" as part of the dedication ceremonies for the new Library and Technology Center at Hood College in Frederick, Md. (story on page 435).

"Explore New Worlds—READ!" The reading promotion efforts of the Center for the Book were among the projects publicized in more than 400 newspapers across America on Sept. 8 in "To Read," a special newspaper section prepared by the Newspaper Association of America. The 1992 "Explore New Worlds—READ!" logo was prominently displayed in the supplement, which celebrated International Literacy Day.

Wisconsin. The Wisconsin Center for the Book has issued the *Wisconsin Community of the Book: A Directory of Not-for-Profit Organizations and Programs.* For information about this 34-page publication and the center, which is a program of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters, write the Wisconsin Center for the Book, 1922 University Ave., Madison, WI 53705.

MEETING

LC Subject Subdivisions: *A Progress Report*

The Future of Subdivisions in the Library of Congress Subject Headings System: Report from the Subject Subdivisions Conference Sponsored by the Library of Congress, May 9–12, 1991 is now available from the Cataloging Distribution Service for $23 in North America and $25 elsewhere.

The Subject Subdivisions Conference, which was funded by the Council on Library Resources, was a direct response to a growing concern that the cataloging process has become increasingly and, in the eyes of many, unnecessarily, complex. Edited by Martha O'Hara Conway, a research analyst in the LC Technical Processes Research Office, the publication consists of 16 papers that address four proposals for change in subdivision practice.

The papers address critical issues such as machine validation of subdivided headings, especially headings with free-floating subdivisions; order and display of subdivided headings; simplification of rules for assigning subdivisions; and the creation of a national subject authority file.

The publication also includes an overview of the conference itself; the text of the six conference recommendations with illustrative examples for each; the implications of the conference from several perspectives, including that of LC and OCLC; a useful introduction to subdivision practice by a subject cataloging policy specialist from the LC Office for Subject Cataloging Policy; a brief account of a research project that includes recommendations aimed at enhancing machine validation of subdivided headings; and a selective, annotated bibliography.

Among the 27 contributors to *The Future of Subdivisions in the Library of Congress Subject Headings System* are Marcia J. Bates, professor, Graduate School of Library and Information Science, University of California at Los Angeles, who has published widely on the topic of subject access; Lois Mai Chan, professor, College of Library and Information Science at the University of Kentucky, who recently wrote *Library of Congress Subject Headings: Principles of Structure and Policies for Application* (Washington DC: Library of Congress, Cataloging Distribution Service, 1990); Karen M. Drabenstott, associate professor, School of Information and Library Studies, University of Michigan, who is recognized internationally for her intensive research in several areas of subject access; Carol Mandel, director, Technical and Networked Information Services, Columbia University Libraries, whose ideas on cataloging simplification have reached a wide audience through articles such as "Cataloging Must Change!" (*Library Journal*, April 1, 1991); and Mary K.D. Pietris, chief, Office for Subject Cataloging Policy, Library of Congress.

Essential reading for practitioners and theorists alike, *The Future of Subdivisions in the Library of Congress Subject Headings System* reflects a wealth of knowledge about subject cataloging and subject access, especially with respect to today's online environment, and a genuine concern on the part of many—catalog, reference and systems librarians as well as researchers, educators, and technical services administrators—for the future of the library catalog.

Progress has been made by the Library of Congress on each of the recommendations from the Subject Subdivisions Conference.

☐ **Recommendation No. 1:** Under topical headings (as opposed to name or place headings), place, chronological and form subdivisions shall be applied as needed and on an individual basis, based upon the judgment of the cataloger as to their appropriateness to the item being cataloged. If the cataloger chooses to apply subdivisions, the subdivisions should always appear in the following order: topical, geographic, chronological, form. When a nontopical subdivision element is expressed in a topical main heading, then as a general rule the main heading should be used rather than a subdivision under a topical heading. A topical heading should not receive geographic subdivision if it is used as a topical subdivision after geographic subject headings.

The first of two critical issues in the recommendation calls for the application of geographic, chronological and form subdivisions at the discretion of the cataloger; the second addresses the desirability of having subdivisions, if assigned, always occur in a specified order. LC is considering several options for facilitating the assignment of geographic and chronological subdivisions. LC intends to defer decisions regarding changes to policies governing the assignment of form subdivisions until the work of a Subject Analysis Committee (SAC) subcommittee charged with considering the function of "form" in subject retrieval is made available.

☐ **Recommendation No. 2:** The developing "national authority file" should contain authority records for topical headings and for topical heading-topical subdivision(s) combinations. Further nontopical elements in any given string will not normally be established, unless such a record is desirable for cross-reference purposes. Authority records for headings containing subdivisions governed by pattern and free-floating lists will not require formal editorial review. Topical subdivision records and coding showing relationships between headings and topical subdivisions would be desirable features to help create the file and to assist validation. The Conference encourages the Library of Congress to continue and expand its programs by which other libraries contribute to a national subject authority file.

In cooperation with the library community, LC will undertake a study regarding the implications of building and maintaining a national subject authority file.

☐ **Recommendation No. 3:** Chronological subdivisions under topical headings should relate to the coverage of the content of the item and not to its date of issue. The Library of Congress should investigate using numerals as dates or date ranges in chronological subdivisions. The Library should consider the pros and cons of the use of free-form chronological subdivisions. Vendors and utilities should be encouraged to develop range searching capabilities.

Date-of-issue subdivisions will be removed from authority and bibliographic records. LC is investigating the possibility of changing chronological subdivisions such as **—Civil War, 1861–1865** to a form such as **—1861–1865 (Civil War)**. LC has decided not to further pursue the use of free-form chronological subdivisions.

☐ **Recommendation No. 4:** The question of whether subdivisions should be coded specifically to improve on-line displays for end users should be considered by organizations such as the Network Development/MARC Standards Office at the Library of Congress, MARBI and SAC of the American Library Association and the utilities, among others. In particular, the Library of Congress should investigate implementing a separate subfield code for form subdivisions.

LC will await the report from the above-mentioned SAC subcommittee before assessing the need for a separate subfield code for form subdivisions. LC has decided not to further pursue that aspect of the recommendation that calls for coding general subdivisions according to broad subject categories.

☐ **Recommendation No. 5:** The current policy of indirect geographic subdivision should be continued. The Library of Congress should investigate including the indirect form of geographic headings in authority records for geographic names.

Proposal No. 92-18, which calls for the definition of 7xx (Linkage) fields in the authority format, describes a field that is designed to handle in-

direct geographic form information. The proposal was approved at the June 27 MARBI meeting.

☐ **Recommendation No. 6:** The Conference strongly recommends that LC simplify subdivisions in the Library of Congress Subject Headings system. Target areas for simplification include the reduction of overly fine distinctions, the consolidation of lists, and an increase in consistency in syntax. The Conference acknowledges the potential impact of such changes on existing files, but the changes are of such importance that they should be made regardless of possible disruptions to existing data bases. The Conference urges the Library to pursue vigorously enhancements to its automated systems that could compensate for disruptions caused by these changes.

Implementation of this recommendation is well under way by the Cataloging Policy and Support Office. Specific changes to headings, including cancellation of subdivisions that represent the same or similar concepts in different forms, consolidation of the lists of free-floating subdivisions used under names of individual persons (H 1110) and literary authors (H 1155.4), elimination of exceptional practices, subdivisions changed to phrases, discontinued free-floating subdivisions and subdivisions updated to current forms are announced as usual in the *Cataloging Service Bulletin* and the *Weekly Lists*.

The Future of Subdivisions in the Library of Congress Subject Headings System: Report from the Subject Subdivisions Conference Sponsored by the Library of Congress, May 9–12, 1991

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PUBLICATIONS

Directory of East European Subject Publishers in U.S. and Canada

Zbigniew Kantorosinski of the European Division has prepared the *Directory of American and Canadian Publishers of Materials on East European Subjects*. This work is intended to assist those interested in obtaining publication listings of materials related to Slavic and East European studies. It should also benefit authors seeking publishers for new works in this field.

The 450 publishers listed have produced materials in the humanities and social sciences relating to Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Greece (since 1821) and Cyprus, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland and Romania as well as the former East Germany, Soviet Union and Yugoslavia.

The directory is divided into two parts. The first lists publishers by subject matter. The second lists the publishers in alphabetical order providing addresses and telephone numbers. The publication is available free of charge from the European Division, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540-5530.

New Network Planning Paper Published by Library

The Cataloging Distribution Service of the Library of Congress has just published Network Planning Paper No. 22—*The Role of the National Libraries in the Evolving National Network: Proceedings of the Library of Congress Network Advisory Committee Meeting, December 9–11, 1991.*

Prepared under contract for LC's Network Development and MARC Standards Office, this new 80-page report is the second in a series of three proceedings examining the roles and the impact of the actions of different libraries and library-related organizations in the evolving national network.

The proceedings of this meeting were transcribed; as a result, for the first time in many years, participants' comments are included in the paper. The decision was made to include the comments not only to provide readers with additional information, but also to give a fuller flavor of the meeting itself. Four panel discussions are presented in Network Planning Paper No. 22:

Panel 1, "The Role of the National Libraries," discusses the functions of the Library of Congress, the National Library of Medicine and the National Agricultural Library in the developing national information network.

Panel 2, "Reactions from the Bibliographic Utilities," presents the views of OCLC, the Research Libraries Group (RLG) and Western Library Network (WLN) in response to the discussions of Panel 1.

Panel 3 continues with "Reactions from the Private Sector," featuring DIALOG Information Services, Faxon and Silver-Platter Information Ltd.

Panel 4 offers "Reactions from Other Types of Libraries," particularly those of federal, state, public, school and research libraries.

The appendices include the following: Appendix A, "Contributions to Networking at the National Libraries: The Last Three Years," and Appendix C, "Network-Related Policy Proposals from the Second White House Conference on Library and Information Services," are background papers prepared under contract and funded by the Council on Library Resources; Appendix B, "Perceptions of the New Environment of the Evolving National Information Network," attempts to establish a common baseline for the deliberations; and Appendix D, "Network-Related Recommendations of the White House Conference on Library and Information Services," was actually presented during a program session, but since its subject content was not a reaction to the presentation of the national libraries, it seemed to fit best in the publication as an appendix.

Network Planning Paper No. 22, *The Role of the National Libraries in the Evolving National Network: Proceedings of the Library of Congress Network Advisory Committee Meeting, December 9–11, 1991* costs $18 (North America) or $20 (international) and is available directly from: the Library of Congress, Cataloging Distribution Service, Customer Services Section, Washington, DC 20541-5017; telephone: (800) 255-3666 (toll-free in U.S.) or (202) 707-6100; fax: (202) 707-1334.

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